





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 24, 1861.

**THE CONFEDERATE STATES ELECTION.**—The election for members of Congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent Constitution and the laws of the several States in force for that purpose. In States which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in States for the election of members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The appointment of electors for President and Vice President is also made on the day of the Congressional election—the first Wednesday in November.

The electors are to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for President and Vice President.

Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of Government, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. On the nineteenth day of February, it is provided that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for President and Vice President shall then be counted.

The President of the Confederate States shall be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, 1862.

**E. Haines and Daniel Boone**, arrested on charge of treason by the Home Guards, were discharged to-day under a writ of *habeas corpus*, after a hearing before the Federal Court, now in session at this place. The parties are residents of Woodford county, in this State.

**The Cincinnati Gazette** says that on looking over the list of subscribers to the National Loan it is surprised to see that none of the names of prominent Government contractors appear in it.

**FIRE IN SHELBY.**—On Saturday morning last, the hemp-house and grainery of Mr. Lud Fore, about two miles east of Shelbyville, was destroyed by fire, with some two hundred bushels of rye, a quantity of hay, a reaper and mower, and nearly all his farming utensils. The loss is not short of \$1,000. The news says it was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

**The Hon. J. S. Chrisman**, of the rebel army, who was reported killed in a recent skirmish in Eastern Kentucky, was at Bowling Green on the 17th inst.

**GENERAL JOHNSON'S STAFF.**—The following are the names and rank of the rebel officers attached to the staff of Gen. A. S. Johnson, published at Headquarters Western Department, at Columbus, Ky., under date of Sept. 20th, as the personal and departmental staff of Gen. Albert S. Johnson commanding, viz:

Aid-de-camp—R. P. Hunt, Lieutenant, Confederate States Army.

Volunteer Aid—Col. Robert W. Johnson, Senator from Arkansas; Col. Thomas C. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri; Col. Sam. Tate, of Tennessee; Majors Geo. T. Howard, D. M. Haydon, and Ed. W. Munford.

Department of Orders—Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Mackrell, Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant N. Wickliffe, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Quartermaster's Department—Maj. Albert J. Smith, principal Quartermaster.

Commissary Department—Captain Thomas K. Jackson, principal Commissary.

Engineer Corps—First Lieutenant Joseph Dixon.

**BUCKNER'S BODY GUARD.**—The Buckner Guards is the name of a cavalry company organized in Hart county, Ky., with the following officers: John S. Kerr, of Hart county, Captain; N. Parker, of Trimble, First Lieutenant; James A. Thomas, of Hart, Second Lieutenant; Tandy Pryor, of Carroll, Third Lieutenant, and J. Fletcher Smith, of Henry, Orderly.

Such is the tremendous accumulation of merchandise in Baltimore, that it takes two or three weeks to get anything from there to Washington by the ordinary process. Light articles get through in a day or two, by express. Hay commands \$20 to \$25 a ton; coal is from \$8 to \$10 a ton. These are the costliest articles as yet, on account of their bulky nature.

We learn from the Bowling-Green Louisville Courier of the 17th that the Hon. Thos. P. Porter, of Woodford county, late President of the Kentucky Senate and Lieutenant Governor of the State, was in Nashville on the 16th.

A flank attack on the Confederates by an advance from California through Arizona and Texas is to be immediately undertaken by Gen. Sumner with 8,000 men.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote is a candidate for the rebel Congress in the Fifth District of Tennessee.

**A BATTLE TO BE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND FORD.**—A letter from Crah Orchard, Ky., under date of Sunday, the 21st inst., says:

We have advices here of a forward movement from Camp Wild Cat in the direction of Cumberland Ford, where the next battle will be fought. It is confidently expected an engagement will take place this week.

Dispatches from Washington announce that Lieut. Gen. Scott will retire from active service within ten days, on account of infirm health. We are also informed that the order superseding Gen. Fremont has been sent West by Gen. Curtis, to be delivered, unless Fremont shall be in the presence of the enemy. Gen. Hunter is to take the command.

The Cincinnati Gazette, under the head of "Covington News," has the following: "Dr. F. Major, long and favorably known in this community, is about to remove to Lexington, whither he will be followed by the best wishes of his former professional associates and his many friends in this city."

**Army Statistics.**  
In the process of expansion, by which our army has increased, and is increasing, some fifteen or twenty fold, few persons have been able to keep clearly before their eyes the true relations and proportions of that increase. It must be borne in mind that the regular army, although largely increased, is kept distinct from the volunteer force raised "for the war."

According to recent acts of Congress, and appointments made in accordance therewith, the regular army is designed to consist of six regiments of cavalry, an increase of one; five regiments of artillery, an increase of one; and nineteen regiments of infantry, an increase of nine. These thirty regiments, when full, are contemplated to number about 45,000 men. We may safely estimate that 30,000 are now in the field, or are nearly ready to enter it. The balance are in process of being recruited, but the work goes on slowly. The increase in the regular army establishment is continued through all the higher grades. There are four Major Generals—Scott, McClellan, Fremont, and Halleck, an increase of three from the old regime; there are seven Brigadiers—Wool, Harney, Sumner, Mansfield, McDowell, Anderson, and Rosecrans, an increase of four, Gen. Twiggs having been stricken from the roll. The Adjutant General's department has been increased by making its head (Lorenzo Thomas) a Brigadier General, with one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, and twelve Captains, an increase of six officers. The Quartermaster's department has an increase of twenty-two officers, without any change in the respective rank. The Subsistence department has an increase of ten, the rank remaining as before. The Medical and Pay departments, and the several corps of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance, are also increased by about one half, the highest rank being changed only in the Ordnance Bureau, whose chief is a Brigadier General. The rank of staff officers is also raised, and the number allowed to be increased, to meet the extra requirements of the times. Such is the regular army establishment of the United States.

The volunteer army to serve "for three years or the war," is designed to consist of 500,000 men, of whom probably 350,000 are now in the service. The quotas of some of the States are nearly full, and the delinquents are but a little way behind. For this army there are four Major Generals—Banks, Dix, Butler, and Hunter. There are also eighty Brigadiers, regularly commissioned by the President, and as we count them) some thirty Colonels who are acting as Brigadiers, several of whom have received this title by brevet. The Brigade Quartermasters, Commissaries, Paymasters, and Surgeons that have been appointed by the President, for the volunteer service, may only be counted by the scores. As we said before, appointments to the volunteer service are kept entirely distinct from the regular service; the one class to return to private life or to resume their former positions in the army, at the close of the war, while the other class remains as a permanent establishment.

We give below a list of the Brigadier Generals, which have been greatly enlarged since the former publication, and which is almost daily receiving some new accessions:

Abercrombie, John J.,  
Benham, Henry W.,  
Blenker, Louis,  
Brooke, Wm. F. H.,  
Buell, Don C.,  
Burnett, Ward B.,  
Burnside, Ambrose E.,  
Butler, David,  
Case, Elias,  
Cass, George,  
Caulfield, John,  
Couch, Darius N.,  
Cox, James H.,  
Crawford, John,  
Curtis, Lewis B.,  
David Jeff. C.,  
Dix, John W.,  
Duncan, Abram,  
Franklin, Wm. B.,  
Gorman, William A.,  
Grant, Oliver O.,  
Hamilton, C. S.,  
Hannock, W. S.,  
Hart, John P.,  
Heintzelman, S. P.,  
Hooker, Joseph,  
Howard, D. O.,  
Hurlbut, S. A.,  
Jameson, Chas. D.,  
Kearney, Richard W.,  
Kearney, John,  
Kell, Ben. F.,  
Kilgus, Rufus,  
Lander, Fred W.,  
Lockwood, John B.,  
Mantel, John H.,  
Marble, John H.,  
McCall, Geo.,  
McCook, A. M.,  
McDowell, John,  
McIntosh, Justus,  
Nichell, O. M.,  
Nonimus, W. R.,  
Morell, George,  
Nesley, J. J.,  
Nelson, William,  
Ord, James,  
Paine, Eleazer A.,  
Peck, John J.,  
Phelps, J. Wolcott,  
Pope, John,  
Porter, Fitz John,  
Prentiss, Ben. M.,  
Reynolds, John F.,  
Richardson, Joseph,  
Richardson, Israel B.,  
Rousseau, Lovell H.,  
Scales, James,  
Seligman, Robert C.,  
Sherman, N. M.,  
Sherman, Thos. W.,  
Smith, Chas. F.,  
Smith, Wm. E.,  
Slocum, H. W.,  
Sprague, William,  
Stahel, John,  
Stevens, Isaac I.,  
Tamm, Charles P.,  
Strong, William A.,  
Sturges, Sam. D.,  
Sweeney, George,  
Sutton, George H.,  
Thompson, Chas. M.,  
Thompson, John B.,  
Viele, Edgar,  
Wadsworth, James S.,  
Wallace, Lewis,  
Ward, William A.,  
Williams, A. N.,  
Wool, Thomas J.,  
Wright, George.

**EFFECT OF PRIVATEERING ON OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.**—Great complaints are made of the disadvantages our vessels labor under in competing with foreign vessels in our trade with the West Indies and South America, in consequence of the supposed liability to capture by the privateers of the rebels. Scarcely a vessel now arrives here from South American ports except in ballast, and the master of a vessel recently returned from the Janeiro informs us that he could not obtain a cargo of coffee at that port, although he offered to bring it for the most trifling and load and discharge it at his own expense, while British and other foreign vessels were loading at one dollar and seven cents per bag. Under such circumstances, can we wonder that our merchants are protecting their interest by placing their vessels under foreign flags? Ever since the report of the first capture of one of our vessels by the Jeff. Davis matters, so far as our West Indian and South American trade is concerned, have been daily getting worse, until even our offers to carry cargoes free are scouted at, and our shipmasters subjected to the insults of every petty power with whom they are brought commercially in contact. This humiliating state of things will soon be put an end to. The large naval expeditions now fitting out against the Southern coast will close up every issue by which privateers are enabled to get to the ocean, or to return with their prizes. Once all these rat-holes are hermetically sealed up, there will be an end to privateering, and our mercantile marine will not be long in regaining all the advantages it has lost.—N. Y. Herald.

**SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.**—Some loyal Virginians, who want his loyalty sustained by three thousand dollars a year from the people of the North has had himself elected to Congress from Alexandria, Va. Inasmuch as this election, if it was public, had to be protected by Northern bayonets, the query arises, what will the member from Alexandria represent? We can have as many gentlemen of the first families of the South as we want at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, but we might as well let them tarry at Jericho until they can grow their constituencies.—Oz. Herald.

**How to Make Secessionists.**  
The common belief of the more ignorant people in Missouri is that the Government of the United States is broken up and dissolved, and that the "invasion" of their State by the troops of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana is for the purpose of conquest and plunder. This line of reasoning is steadily inculcated by their leaders; and we have the testimony of Mark H. Cassel, Esq., our Canal Trustee in this State, who was thirteen days a prisoner in the rebel camp, for saying that the soldiers, many of whom are honest but deluded men, religiously believe it, and that their presence in the field is in consequence of the imposition that has been practiced upon them. We ask every citizen to read the newspapers, what proclamations issued by commanding Generals, what private assurances of Union men, can uphold this belief when occurrences like those described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who is with Gen. Fremont, are permitted wherever the Union army moves. Describing the march towards Warsaw, he says:

"In my last letter I spoke of the inauguration of the foraging system, and the disruption of the earth hereabouts. I regret to say that the practice was carried to extremes by soldiers and officers, until General Fremont felt bound for the honor and reputation of the United States army to put a stop to it. On the road on Tuesday last, we saw regiments of troops passing along, three-fourths of the members of which carried dead turkeys, geese, or chickens on their bayonets. Nearly every army wagon or passed contained a couple of slaughtered hogs or calves. Worse than all, many soldiers killed sick fat cows and left nine-tenths of the carcass to rot upon the ground. Horses were entered and depleted of victuals: whether the occupants were Unionists or disunionists, the soldiers seldom stopped to inquire. Assuming an authority never given them, they plundered everything and anything. Such a state of things could not long exist without bringing disgrace upon the army. On Wednesday morning General Fremont put an emphatic veto on it in the shape of an order, to the effect that any soldiers or officers convicted of foraging or plundering without authority from him, should be shot without mercy."

"Were this the only case of the kind, it might be attributed to the lax discipline prevailing among newly recruited men. But it is not. Just such scenes had attended the march of the Union troops in almost every place where they have not yet been driven out. And the track of our columns in Missouri may to-day be known by the converts to secession, that the outrages of our soldiers have made. This is hard, but it is true. When Gen. McDowell moved out to Bull Run, the line of march of his army was marked by wanton and needless devastation; and only a few days ago, Gen. McClellan's men—after following up the retreating rebels—were severely reprimanded for their destructive and felonious depredations. Hundreds of horses, and the variety and extent of the offenses of which disciplined soldiers would have been ashamed."

"It is time that commanders should take this matter in hand. The fighting will not, we hope, be confined to the border. As our arms push their way south, they must convince as well overcome—convince the people, not the leaders, that our purpose is to save, not to destroy; that the presence of our troops is a guarantee of safety to person and property that is never violated. Only belief in our desire to do right can maintain obedience in the States that may yield to our superior force."—Chicago Tribune.

We may remark upon the foregoing from the Chicago Tribune, that there has never appeared in our columns anything so condemnatory of the excesses committed by the ill-disposed among our soldiers, as these no doubt well-deserved rebukes of the Cincinnati Gazette and Chicago Tribune. We have refrained as far as possible, because in this paper such freedom of censure would have been ascribed to anything but the just cause by thousands who have not yet ceased, either through malignity or ignorance and stupidity, to misrepresent our position and motives. But we have none the less regretted the excesses referred to. We have regretted them on every account; and a guarantee of safety to person and property that is never violated. Only belief in our desire to do right can maintain obedience in the States that may yield to our superior force."—Chicago Tribune.

The war establishment of the Austrian army, according to the organization that came into force in April, 1860, is as follows: 309 battalions of infantry, 497,964; 41 regiments of cavalry, 60,110; 136 batteries of artillery, 27,176; guns, 1,008; 2 regiments of engineers, 7,460; 6 regiments of pioneers, 6,838; 24 squadrons train, 18,204; 10 companies of sanitary corps, 2,560; staff corps, corps of adjutants, and general staff, 3,389; total regular army, 661,211; volunteers, 1,000,000; total, 1,661,211; depots and reserves of all arms, 103,751; gendarmes, police, veterans, &c., 40,382; grand total of forces, 738,344; total guns, 1,088.

**FRANCE.**  
Infantry—Guard, 2 regiments, 28,674; line, 72 regiments, 229,392; jaguer, 10 battalions, 10,480; total, 268,546. Cavalry—48 regiments, 36,768; field jaguer and staff ordies, 902; total, 37,670. Artillery—9 regiments, 41,292; guns, 1,228; Pioneers, train, &c., 11,971; total field troops, 359,479. Depots and Ersatz troops, 98,487; guns, 216. Landwehr and garrison troops, &c., 261,126; grand total of forces, 719,092; total guns, 1,444.

**RUSSIA.**  
The army of Russia is so complicated in its organization that there would be considerable difficulty in making an exact analysis of it; but we have been fortunate in securing a sufficient accuracy to be on the present reduced establishment about 850,000 men. Of these the active army numbers 620,523 men, and 1,160 guns; the rest are composed of disciplined Cossacks and irregular troops.

**FRANCE.**  
The infantry consists of 103 regiments of the line, each having three active battalions and one depot battalion, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 3 regiments of Zouaves, 2 regiments of foreign infantry, 2 battalions of African light infantry, and 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algeriens. The artillery includes 4 regiments of horse artillery, with 192 guns, 10 regiments of mounted artillery, with 400 guns, 10 batteries of foot with 60 guns, 1 regiment of pontonniers, 6 squadrons train; giving a total of 38,767 men, 37,964 horses, and 852 guns. This is in addition to 15,000 men, garrison artillery and the depots, artificers, &c. The total number of guns that can be brought into the field, including the Imperial Guard, is 942, all of which are of brass and rifled. The Imperial Guard forms a complete corps d'armee in itself. It is composed of the following: One regiment of gendarmes, one regiment of chasseurs, one squadron of gendarmes a cheval, six regiments of cavalry, fifteen batteries of artillery, two companies of pontonniers, two companies of engineers, four companies of train. Its total establishment is 38,000 men, 11,447 horses, and 90 guns. The official returns on the 1st of January, 1860, gave the total number of troops in the Kingdom as follows: France, 308,659; Algeria, 83,72; North Italy, 55,281; Rome, 7,904; China, 6,468—total under arms, 550,994; men, on furlough, 64,471; reserve, 11,017—grand total, 626,482.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Regular troops of all arms, 218,971; horses, 20,722; guns, 366; British land and colonial troops, 18,249; guns, 248; foreign and colored troops chiefly in India, 218,043; guns, 56; military police in India, 79,264; grand total, 534,027; horses, 20,722; guns, 672. Of these there are in the United Kingdom: Infantry, 330,715; total, 330,715; Cavalry—Life and Horse Guards, 3 regiments, 1,311; dragoon, &c., 16 regiments, 10,500; 121; 571. Artillery—Horse, 6 batteries, 1,239; guns, 26; field, 23 batteries, 5,000; guns, 129; garrison, 39 batteries, 4,680; total, 10,940; guns, 174. Engineers, 2,341; military train, 1,830 hospital corps, 609; commissariat staff, 899; grand total of active forces, 671,444.

**Mr. Seward Gives a Colored Man a Certificate of Citizenship.**

Mr. Gerald Balfour, the noted Colonizationist, writes to Lord Brougham a letter, in which he says: "I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the decision of the Federal Court in the Dred Scott case, which was nullified by the present Government of Washington, I have before me the passport granted to Rev. Henry H. Garnet, a black man of note, and of great distinction among the negroes of New York, given by William H. Seward, the Secretary of State, dated Washington, August 26, 1861, in which the Secretary requests 'all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Henry H. Garnet, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need, to give him all lawful aid and protection. This passport is impressed by the seal of the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary of State, in the eighty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.'"

This recognition of negro citizenship of the United States is not only opposed to the decision of the Supreme Court, but it is contrary to all the precedents of former Secretaries of State from the formation of the Government. As strong an anti-slavery man as John Quincy Adams refused to give a negro passport, when he was Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe. The negro desired to go to Europe, but Mr. Adams would not give him a citizen's papers. Chief Justice Duggett, of Connecticut, in a decision rendered in 5 Connecticut Reports, second series, page 340, decided that slaves, free blacks and Indians, were not citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the Constitution of the United States. No persons allowed to become a citizen by naturalization who is not white, that word being used expressly in the law. When Mr. Clayton was Secretary of State under General Taylor, in 1849, he refused to recognize negro citizenship, and was bitterly assailed by the Abolition press for it. John C. Spencer, an eminent jurist of New York, who was Secretary of War under John Tyler, published a communication in the Albany Evening Journal, the organ of Mr. Seward's friends, in which he said: "Mr. Seward's policy is to give a passport to a person of color, the weight of authority seems to preponderate against the citizenship of a person of color." The Evening Journal, edited by Mr. Thurlow Weed, commenting upon Mr. Spencer's note, said: "A colored person, of African descent, is supposed to apply to the Secretary of State for a passport to enable him to travel in some foreign country. What is called a passport consists of a certificate that the person to whom it is given is a citizen of the United States. Such a certificate, it appears, has never been intentionally granted to a person of color, and the inquiry is naturally made, why not? The answer is, that it is yet an unsettled question in our judicial tribunals whether a person of color of African descent is or can be citizen of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution."

A decision has since been made by the highest judicial tribunal, that they can not become citizens.—Cin. Eng.

**The Armies of Europe.**

In the course of the season just concluded a lecture on "The Armed Forces of Europe" was delivered at the United Service Institution, by Capt. Petrie, of her Majesty's Fourteenth regiment, employed on the Topographical Staff. The subject is one so full of interest, and so constantly discussed, that we willingly avail ourselves of Capt. Petrie's great carefulness and research for the means of supplying our readers with the information which they would covet and find it difficult to obtain at all, or if it were obtained, it would fall to possess such a character of authenticity as obviously distinguishes the statements which we now reproduce:

**AUSTRIA.**  
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**OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD.**  
FRANKFORT, Oct. 19, 1861.  
The Commanding General in the State of Kentucky, have decided, in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, this board has decided to incur no further expense about recruiting twelve months men. All such recruits will therefore be instantly disbanded, unless they will consent to be mustered into the service for three years.

267 guns, 174. Besides there are the depot establishments: Infantry—Line, 126 depots, 24,770; cavalry, 9 depots, 336; artillery, 2,975; total depots, 28,111. Reserves available for the defense of the kingdom in case of war—Pensioners, 14,768; militia, 45,000; yeomanry, 16,080; Irish constabulary, 12,362; volunteers, 140,000; total, 228,240.

**SECRET STEEL BREASTPLATE.**—A divided breastplate, composed of thin spring-steel combined between the cloth and the lining of a common military vest, was exhibited to us a few days since by Mr. J. S. Smith, an ingenious inventor and mechanic of this city. It is composed of two leaves which lap over at the edges where the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. Being formed of thin spring-steel plate, and weighing only three pounds and a half, it can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most active exercise. It is very strong in proportion to its weight, as it carries the thrust of a bayonet or sword, and it will repel the bullets of muskets and pistols at ranges which would otherwise be fatal to life. We saw it successfully resist a powerful thrust from a heavy steel-pointed pike. It answers every purpose of a light steel cuirass.

Scientific American.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**A. CONERY,**  
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.  
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)  
Has just received a new assortment of

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.**  
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.  
Jan 17&18-wt

**EDGAR KEENON.**

**AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS.**

**CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.**

**JUST OPENED BY**

**KEENON & GIBBONS,**

**DIALERS IN**

**BOOKS & STATIONERY,**

**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,**

**SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,**

**UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,**

Feb 25 wt-wt MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

**TERMS CASH.**

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Jan 17&18-wt A CONERY.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**

**Sir James Clarke's**

**Celebrated Female Pills.**

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all the most painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.**

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

**JOB MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)**

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Oct 16 wt-wt

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